



THE VIEW OF THE EMPEROR K'ITCHE'S MAUSOLEUM,
WHICH TELLS US THREE THOUSAND YEAR'S HISTORY HEIJO.

陵の子真る語を史の千三(元新)塚平)

1930s?

CARTE POSTALE

TRADE MARK

To the Honorable the President of the United States

Washington

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Kip's grave



Kija's well
Pyong yang

Dr. Folsell to Mrs. Webb. 1905-

KIJA'S P'YONGYANG

Kija is a semi-mythical, pre-historical person closely associated with P'yongyang. Chinese histories, written many centuries after the event, say that there was a Kija who was the son of a Chinese king. When his father was overthrown Kija refused to accept amnesty from the new king and with a numerous following left China to live among the barbarians. With this Kija disappears from Chinese history.

In Korean pre-history there appeared on the P'yongyang plain about 1,000 BC someone who brought Chinese learning, culture and law. He came with his family and considerable retinue. He came not as a conquerer but as a refugee from China and lived among the Koreans. He ~~XXXXXX~~ built an earth walled city on the plain not far from Tangun's citadel. His wife did not trust the Koreans or the earthen wall and built herself a mountain fortress at Taesung San across the Taedong River, about ten miles to the east.

The Koreans claim that this person was Kija, the king's son of Chinese history. To prove this they show Kija's grave, in a beautiful grove of pine trees, one of the show places of P'yongyang City. They also show his ~~his~~ earth wall which had two stone gates, one of which was still standing in 1905. Within the wall were Kija's well, his temple and land arranged in the 9 square pattern which Kija instituted to improve agriculture and taxes. The fact that several towns in Manchuria also claim Kija and even show his grave bothers the Koreans not a whit.

